

For Sale.

MacEwen, FRICKEL & Co.,
THE AMERICAN MAIL

THE following STORES, in
Excellent Condition:-

Fresh Roll BUTTER.
Finest Comb HONEY, in Frame.
Do. Do. in Bottles.
Do. Do. in Cans.
Do. Do. in Tins.
Do. Do. in Boxes.
Do. Do. in Casks.
Do. Do. in Hops.
Do. Do. in Sticks.
Do. Do. in Bundles.
Do. Do. in Bags.
Do. Do. in Sacks.
Do. Do. in Tons.
Do. Do. in Carloads.
Do. Do. in Shipments.
Do. Do. in Consignments.
Do. Do. in Deliveries.
Do. Do. in Receipts.
Do. Do. in Invoices.
Do. Do. in Bills of Lading.
Do. Do. in Certificates.
Do. Do. in Receipts.
Do. Do. in Invoices.
Do. Do. in Bills of Lading.
Do. Do. in Certificates.

Georges Bank Do.
Smoked SALMON.
Family Meas BEEF, in 25 lbs. kegs.
Oregon Pickled (X) TONGUES, very fine.
Family BEEF, in 25 lbs. kegs.
American HAMS.
Do. BACON.
CORNMEAL, HOMINY, CRACKED
WHEAT.
OATMEAL, RYE FLOUR, BUCK-
WHEAT FLOUR.
CORN BROOMS, CORN WISPS.
Table FRUITS, Bartlett PEARS, APRICOTS, PEACHES.
Stuffed PEPPERS, ASPARAGUS.
APPLE SAUCE, ORANGEBERRY SAUCE.
OYSTERS, LOBSTERS, SALMON,
OLAMS.
PEA NUTS, PECAN NUTS, BRAZIL
NUTS.
CREAM OF TARTAR, SALERATUS.
Merritt's Eastern GINGER.
Winslow's Celebrated GREEN CORN.
LIMA BEANS, SUCCATASH, SUGAR
PEAS.
CALIFORNIA CRACKER Co.'s GINGER
CAKES.
MILK BISCUITS.
ALPHABET BISCUITS.
OYSTER BISCUITS.
WAFER BISCUITS.
SODA BISCUITS.

Ex S.S. "GLENFINLAS," and Late
Arrivals.

SMYRNA FIGS.
Muscatel BLOOM RAISINS.
JORDAN ALMONDS.
Cooking and Table PRUNES.
Pudding RAISINS and CURRANTS.
Candied PEEL.
MINCEMEAT in 1-lb. tins.
VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.
CARAWAY SEEDS.
SWISSER'S COCOATINA.
HAMTONGUE & CHICKEN SAUSAGE.
WESTPHALIAN, BOLOGNA, OXFORD, and
TRUFFLED SAUSAGES.
GAME PIES.
Potted MEATS.
Prime Yorkshire HAMS.
Prime Wiltshire BACON in Tins & Canvases.
OX-TONGUES in JELLY.
TRUFFLES.

Champagne, &c.
HEIDSIECK & Co.'s MONOPOLE, Pils and
Quarts.
ADOLPH COILLIN'S BOUZY CABINET.
MUMM'S (JULY) CHAMPAGNE, Pils and
Quarts.
NEVEN'S (BODEN) BOUZY, Pils. and Qts.
CHARLES HEIDSIECK'S WHITE SEAL,
Pils and Quarts.
VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN, Pils and
Quarts.
THEOPHILE ROEDERER & Co.'s VERZENAY
MOUSSEUX, Pils and Quarts.
KREGE'S CHAMPAGNE, Pils and Quarts.
PERILLER JOUET in Quarts.

Claret.
THIBOUX (CHATEAU), Pils and Quarts.
CHATEAU LA ROSE (CHATEAU & ADER'S),
Pils and Quarts.
CHATEAU LA FITE, Pils and Quarts.
IRES GRAVES, Pils and Quarts.
BREAKFAST CLARET, Pils and Quarts.
OLD INVALID CLARET.
St. JULIEN, &c., &c.

Burgundy, Hock, Sherries, &c.
Chamberlain, Chablis (white), Liebfraumilch,
Riesling, Niersteimer, Steinberger,
Coblentz, Rudesheimer Berg, Kon-
nig Victoria Berg, Chateau
Yquem, Grand Vin, Haut
Sauterne, Margaux, Sec-
cane's Pale Dry White Seal
Sherry, Yellow Seal Amontillado
Sherry, Cullen Palmer and Company's
Sherry, Invalid Port (1848), Hunt's Port.

Brandy, Whisky, Liqueurs, &c.
1, 2 and 3-star Hennessy's Brandy, La
Grande Marque Brandy, Cullen Palmer
& Co.'s Brandy, Ruyet Gullot &
Co.'s Brandy, 1 to 4 stars;
Finest Old Bourbon Whisky, highly recom-
mended, Kinsman's LL Irish Whisky,
Jameson's Irish Whisky, Royal
Glendee Whisky;
AYH Gin, Swaine Board & Co.'s Old Tom
Gin; La Grande Chartreuse, Green
and Yellow, Maraschino de Zara,
Curacao, Pils. & Qts.; Ango-
stura, Boker's and Orange
Bitters, &c., &c., &c.

BASS' ALE, bottled by CAMERON & SAUN-
DERS, Pils and Quarts.
GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by E. & J.
BURNS, Pils and Quarts.
PILSENER BEER, in Quarts.
DRAUGHT ALE and PORTER, by the
Gallon.
SHELTON'S PILSENER BEER.
BUDWEISER BEER.
ROCK BEER.
ALBION ALE.
BLAZE PILSENER BEER.
ALE and PORTER, in Bulk, (Bhds. and
Kilderkins).

Ship's STORES of every description.
Hemp and Cotton CANVAS.
Ruslan, Manila, and Wire ROPE.
SAIL-MAKING and RIGGING promptly
executed.

Specially Selected CIGARS.
Princess CHEROOTS.
Cavite CHEROOTS.
Princess CIGARS.
Cavite CIGARS.
Arcoeros CIGARS.
Vegueros CIGARS.
Choice No. 1 Fortin CIGARS in Boxes
of 100.
Choice No. 3 Meling CHEROOTS.
Choice No. 3 Fortin CIGARS.

New Season's PRESENT TEA, in 5 and
10 Catty Boxes.
Hongkong, January 12, 1880.

Notices to Consignees

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

S. S. SINDH.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S.
Gange, from London, in connec-
tion with the above Steamer, are hereby
informed that their Goods are being
landed and stored at their risk at the Com-
pany's Godowns, whence delivery may be
obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on
signature, before the 22nd instant, at
Noon, requesting it to be landed here.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after Thurs-
day, the 29th instant, at Noon, will be
subject to rent and landing charges.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, January 22, 1880. ja29

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo
are requested to send in their Bills of
Lading to the Undersigned for counter-
signature, and take immediate delivery.
This Cargo has been landed and stored at
their risk and expense.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Ex Iracundly.

A H & Co. No. 3021/45, 5301/10, Order,
35 cases Colors, from Marseilles.
MF (in dia.) { No. 44, Order, 1 case Mer-
H C chandise, from London.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, January 16, 1880.

To-day's Advertisements.

HONGKONG ARTILLERY
VOLUNTEERS.

ORDERLY ROOM, 23rd Jan., 1880.
The MEMBERS of the CORPS are hereby
notified that a Parade will take place for
Route Marching at the NORTH BARRACKS,
at 3.30 p.m. TO-MORROW, the 24th
instant.
Usual WINTER DRESS will be worn.
All available MEMBERS are requested to
attend.

A. COXON,
ja24 Captain-Commandant H. K. A. V.THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL.TO-MORROW EVENING,
24th JANUARY, 1880.

Last Performance but One of
"OUR BOYS"

COMEDY COMPANY,
When will be produced
THE GREAT CRITERION COMEDY
"PINK DOMINOES."

Characters:-
Sir Percy Wagstaff (a
little biased).....MR GEO. NORVILLE.
Charles Greythorne (in
town "on business") MR G. CROFTON.
Henry (just from Col-
lege).....MR CLAREMONT.
Briskit (of Cremona) MR H. T. BROOKES.
Waiter.....MR THOMAS.
Joselyn Tubbs (in the
dry goods line).....MR FRANK STUART.
Lady Maggie Wagstaff
(who understands
her husband).....MISS EMILY BLAIN.
Sophie Greythorne
(who believes in her
husband).....MISS MINNIE NORDI.
Mrs Joselyn Tubbs
(who rules her
husband).....MRS NORVILLE.
Miss Barron.....MRS NORVILLE.
Rebecca (the maid).....MISS L. GRAHAM.

Act I.—AT HOME.
Act II.—SUPPORT AT CREMONA.
Act III.—HOME AGAIN.

Pianist.....MONS. EDGAR PIRON.
Violinist.....MONS. HENRI GARD.

Notice.—On TUESDAY, 27th Jan.,
When will be produced:
THE GREAT CHRISTMAS BULESQUE
"CINDERELLA;"

THE LOVER,
THE LACKEY, AND
THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER.

Positively the Last Appearance of the
Company.

Prices of Admission:
Dress Circle and Stalls.....\$2.
Fit.....\$1.

Seats may be secured at Messrs KELLY
and WALSH'S, where a plan of the Theatre
can be seen.

Doors open at 8.30; Performance begins
at 9 p.m. precisely.

GEO. NORVILLE,
Business Manager.

Hongkong, January 23, 1880. ja23

FOR SALE.

THE FURNISHINGS, FIXTURES,
STOCK-IN-TRADE and GOOD-WILL of
the well-known and prosperous Business
at present Carried on by Mr. ANDREW
WOLFE at

THE BRITISH HOTEL.

Full Particulars will be given on Appli-
cation.
Hongkong, January 23, 1880.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SHANGHAI.

The Steamship
"AMOI,"
Capt. C. H. DREWES, will be
despatched for the above Port
TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 24th inst.,
at 8 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSEN & Co.,
Hongkong, January 23, 1880. ja24

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI VIA AMOI.
(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through
rates for HANKOW and Ports on the
YANGTZE.)

The Company's Steamship
"ULYSSES,"
Capt. J. A. GUARD, will be
despatched on 26th instant,
at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 23, 1880. ja26

FOR SWATOW, AMOI & FOOCOW.

The Steamship
"KWANGTUNG,"
Captain Abbott, will be de-
spatched for the above Ports
on TUESDAY, the 27th inst., at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Hongkong, January 23, 1880. ja27

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI VIA AMOI.
(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through
rates for HANKOW and Ports on the
YANGTZE.)

The Company's Steamship
"SARPEDON,"
Captain J. REA, will be de-
spatched on or about the
31st instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 23, 1880.

ORIENTAL HOTEL.

TWO NEW BUILDING ALLEYS HAVE
BEEN LAID.

ACCOMMODATION FOR BOARDERS AND
FAMILIES.

WINE AND SPIRITS
OF THE BEST QUALITY.

J. F. HUSTER, Proprietor.
Hongkong, January 23, 1880.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 22, Diamante, British steamer, 514.
R. Cullen, Amoy Jan. 21, General—
RUSSELL & Co.

Jan. 23, Amoy, British steamer, from
Canton.

Jan. 23, Kwangtung, British steamer,
674, J. C. Abbott, Foochow Jan. 20, Amoy
21, and Swatow 22, General.—DOUGLAS
LAPRAIK & Co.

Jan. 23, W. A. Holcomb, American
barque, 933, H. K. Danton, Portland
(Oregon) Nov. 19, Spars and Lumber—
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Jan. 23, Ulysses, British steamer, 1560,
Guard, Liverpool Nov. 29, and Singapore
Jan. 15, General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 23, Hesperus, for Takao.
23, Hainan, for Hainan.
23, Mennair, for Singapore and Aus-
tralia.

23, Tibre, for Yokohama.
23, Fuyun, for Canton.

CLEARED.

Papa, for Bangkok.
Yoklung, for Swatow.
Sumia Maru, for Kobe, &c.
Diamante, for Manila.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
Per Kwangtung, from Coast Ports, Mrs
Vaucher, Messrs Nicholls, Hutchings and
Sulamanoff, and 252 Chinese.

Per Ulysses, from Liverpool, &c., Mr
Primrose, and about 350 Chinese.

Per Diamante, from Amoy, 80 Chinese.
Per W. A. Holcomb, from Portland
(Oregon), 2 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per Mennair, for Australian Ports,
Capt. and Mrs. Ackford, Mr. Miles, 3 Eu-
ropeans steamer, and 91 Chinese.

Per Tibre, for Yokohama: from Hong-
kong, Mr. S. Akusawa; from Manilla,
Mrs. and Miss Wright, Messrs. Von Terp,
Falcon de Cierier, Thompson, and Miss
Bew.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer Diamante reports:
Had strong N.E. monsoon and thick wea-
ther to Chelang Point, thence to port mo-
derate and hazy.

The British steamer Kwangtung reports:
Left Foochow on the 20th, Amoy 21st, and
Swatow 22nd. Throughout the passage
had strong N.E. monsoon and high sea.
In Amoy: S. S. Cheung Hock Kian, H.M.S.
Frolic, and H.L.G.M.S. Marie Louise, in
Swatow: S. S. Wenchow.

The British steamer Ulysses reports:
Experienced brisk monsoon throughout the
passage.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:-
For SHANGHAI—
Per Amoy, at 2.30 p.m. To-morrow, the
24th inst.

For SWATOW, AMOI, & FOOCOW.—
Per Kwangtung, at 5 p.m., on Monday,
the 26th inst.

For MANILA—
Per brig Villa de Rivadavia, at 10 a.m.,
on Tuesday, the 27th inst.

For SAIGON—
Per Swatow, at 5.30 p.m., on Wednesday,
the 28th inst., instead of S. S. Foo-
chow as previously notified.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be Responsible for any
Debt contracted by the Officer or Crew
of the following Vessels, during their stay
in Hongkong Harbour:-

MOSES B. TOWER, American barkentine,
Capt. C. Hall.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

MIDDLESEX, British barque, Captain A.
Walsh.—Borneo Company.

GAMBALDI, American barque, Capt. T.
J. Forbes.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

PRINCE FREDERICK, British ship, Capt.
John Clague.—Vogel & Co.

MABEL, American barque, Capt. Francis
Hallett.—Captain.

NOTES FOR TO-MORROW

Shipping.
Daylight.—Sindh leaves for Shanghai.
Daylight.—Mitsui Bishi Mail leaves for
Yokohama via Kobe.

8 p.m.—Amoy leaves for Shanghai.

AUCTION.

2 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture,
at Mr G. R. Lammer's Sales Room.

Amusement.

9 p.m.—"Pink Dominoes" at the City
Hall.

General Memoranda

MONDAY, January 26:-
2 p.m.—Auction of Japanese Porcelain,
&c., at Mr J. M. Armstrong's.

4 p.m.—Ulysses leaves for Shanghai.
Goods per Escambia undelivered after
this date subject to rent.

TUESDAY, January 27:-
Daylight.—Kwangtung leaves for Coast
Ports.

WEDNESDAY, January 28:-
11 p.m.—English Mail leaves for Ports
of Call and Europe.

THURSDAY, January 29:-
Goods per Sindh undelivered after Noon,
subject to rent and landing charges.
9 p.m.—"Sorcerer" at the City Hall.

FRIDAY, January 30:-
3 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of the
H. O. & M. Steamboat Co., Limited,
at No. 50a, Queen's Road.

WEDNESDAY, February 4:-
Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports
of Call and Europe.

1 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yok-
ohama and San Francisco.

WEDNESDAY, February 25:-
3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s
Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San
Francisco.

THE
HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

Established A.D. 1841.
香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.,
FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
IMPORTERS

OF
DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIES, NECESSARY REQUI-
SITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH,
AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT
MEDICINES.

MANUFACTURERS
OF
Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water,
Gingerade, Potash Water, Sarsaparilla
Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufactory is under direct and
continuous European Supervision.
Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

PASSENGERS arriving in Hongkong, or any
other persons who may desire to con-
sult the files of local, China, Japan,
American, English, Indian or Aus-
tralian newspapers, are invited to call at
the "CHINA MAIL" Office, where over
sixty newspapers, dailies and weeklies,
from these countries, are from to-day
filed for references.

Hongkong, Jan. 1, 1880.

The publication of this issue commenced
at 8.20 p.m.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JAN. 23, 1880.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

[SUPPLIED TO THE "CHINA MAIL"]
(Per E. E. A. & Co. Telegraph Co.'s Line.)

ENGLAND DOES NOT INTEND TO ANNEX
AFGHANISTAN.

LONDON, January 21.
The First Lord of the Admiralty has
disavowed any intention to annex Af-
ghanistan.

THE QUEEN EXPECTED TO OPEN PARLIAMENT
IN PERSON.

Parliament is expected to be opened by
the Queen in person.

THE AFFRAY AT KALISH OFFICIALLY
DENIED.

The affray at Kalish is officially denied.

RUSSIAN MEASURES STRICTLY PACIFIC, OF
COURSE.

The Invalide Russe states that the
measures of the Government are entirely
peaceful.

MUNICIPALITIES TO BE INTRODUCED INTO
RUSSIA.

The Council of the Empire is discussing
the introduction of Municipalities.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The next EXHIBIT MAIL may be expected to
arrive here on or about Sunday next, the
25th inst. by the P. & O. steamer Nizam,
which left Singapore at 5 p.m. on the 18th.
She brings London dates to the 19th ult.

The next AMERICAN MAIL may be expected to
arrive here on or about Monday next, the
26th instant, by the steamer City of Tokio,
which left Yokohama on the 20th.

THE Band of the 27th Inniskillings will
play on the Cricket Ground to-morrow
afternoon.

We learn from Messrs Butterfield & Swire,
that the O. S. S. Co.'s steamer Sarpedon,
from Liverpool, left Singapore yesterday
afternoon (22nd) for this port.

THE Royal Artillery in Garrison have made
every preparation to proceed to Stanley on
Monday next, for the purpose of going
through their annual course of practice
with the 7-pounder field guns, and now
only await the sanction of the Major
General Commanding. Arrangements are
also being made for the Volunteers taking
advantage of the guns and targets being
there, and they will probably have a day's
practice on Saturday next.

THE parade of the Volunteers last evening
was not so successful as was anticipated,
owing no doubt to the threatening state of
the weather. It is intended to have a
march out to-morrow afternoon, at 3.15 to
the Wong Nei Chong Valley, when the
battery will be exercised with blank am-
munition with the 7 pr. field gun. It is to
be hoped that the Clerk of the Weather will
play fair and give the corps an opportunity
for an instructive and interesting drill.

THE Sun Tai Loong, a passage boat plying
between Kwonghai and this port was board-
ed, on the evening of the 14th instant by
a band of pirates when off Tso Chung.
There were 40 passengers on board, who
had recently returned from San Francisco,
all of them were in possession of their hard-
earned savings. Considerable resistance
was offered both by the passengers and crew
to the attack, in which the gunner of the
junk was killed and several men were
severely wounded, but they appear to have
been overpowered, as the scoundrels manag-
ed, it is said, to get away with over \$20,000
worth in money and valuables.

We notice that the Royal Engineer De-
partment is again directing its attention to
the state of the intended permanent bat-
teries erected during the Russian scare. The
batteries have not been completed, and are
now only being put in such a condition as
to be able to withstand the rainy season
now fast approaching. The city of Victoria,
with its valuable banks and large mercan-
tile firms, is in a state of almost utter help-
lessness in the event of a raid being made
by an enterprising adversary. It is true
that we have the protection of a number of
gunboats of Her Majesty's Navy, but in the
event of hostilities breaking out they might
possibly be required at the mouths of the
many rivers on the coast with which our
mercantile relations are so intimately asso-
ciated. Hongkong is at present entirely
devoid of anything in the way of fortifica-
tions as a means of self-protection, but an
elaborate scheme has been drawn up by
Colonel Stuart, Royal Engineers, for the
erection of batteries commanding both en-
trances to the harbour which, when com-
pleted, would put us in a position to defy,
with impunity, the attack of a powerful
opponent and would also implant a feeling
of security throughout the community.

ONE of the "lame-ducks" of the share
mania, who has regardless of his crippled
condition, been living on at the old rate
and that a pretty smart one has relieved
himself from the troubles into which this
has brought him and has avoided the
further complications and inconveniences
that threatened by folding up his tent like
the Arabs and slitting away. He has left a
large circle of friends and acquaintances
who would be glad to know his whereabouts.

THE following are the dates on which the
P. & O. and French mails are advertised
for 1880. We give the dates, in order, (1)
when the mail leaves Hongkong, (2) when
it is expected to arrive in London, (3)
the

of Labuan, and Mr. Palgrave, the Consul-General for Siam, will proceed next month to their respective destinations.

A telegram from Paris announces that Admiral Durburgh, commanding the French Squadron in the China seas, has been ordered to take possession of Hongkong. The statement must be taken cum grano salis.

A French man-of-war on the way to India and China has received orders to stop at Massowah, and to stay there should events in Abyssinia render its presence necessary for the protection of French citizens.

A new Extra-European Code Vocabulary, containing 25,000 picked words, selected by an official of one of the leading telegraph companies, will shortly be published by Messrs. Straker Bros. and Co.

It is proposed to have frequent meetings of the members of the Nippon Institute, and ladies and gentlemen interested in Japanese art, literature, &c. The Royal Asiatic Society and the Society of Arts have kindly granted the use of their rooms. Meetings are being arranged in other localities also.

The prospectus of a tour round the world in 500 days, in the course of which numerous places of interest are to be visited, has been issued by Mr. G. S. Dodman, of Liverpool. The route goes to the east and west coasts of North and South America, then to some of the groups of the Pacific, and to New Zealand and Australia. After that they will visit Japan, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila, Saigon, the Straits Settlements, India, Egypt, Constantinople, and different places in the Mediterranean. Mr. Dodman has also published a volume entitled *A Voyage Round the World*, giving an account of the principal parts to be visited, with a brief description of the scenery, and accompanied by illustrations, maps, and a chart of the proposed route.

A correspondent writes:—An assistant-paymaster who was lately appointed to a ship fitting out for the China station, but who has since been superseded, is about to be tried by court-martial on charges framed by the Admiralty, arising out of circumstances which occurred while he was serving in a coast-guard ship.

The *Comus*, a screw corvette, 2,383 tons, 2,300-horse power, Capt. J. W. East, which has been on a preliminary cruise preparatory to her departure for the China station, has arrived in Sheerness harbour in order to have some important alterations made in her interior fittings.

The *Tyne*, troopship, Commander Stokes, having embarked at Woolwich Captain Alexander, R.E., Capt. Spens and Lieut. Jarrett, 3rd Foot, Surgeon Blennerhassett (late Sicilian), of the Army Medical Department, and a number of men, four women, and four children, for China and the Straits Settlements, proceeded to Portsmouth to embark twenty-one men Royal Artillery, for Ceylon; twelve men Royal Artillery, for Singapore; seventeen men Royal Artillery, and ninety-three men 27th Foot, for Hongkong; and the following officers—Major Philipps, Royal Artillery; Major Haies, Captain Godbold, and Lieut. Mayne and Murray, 27th Foot; and Surgeon-Major Jessop, Army Medical Department, Lieut. Barclay and Davidson, 27th Foot; Capt. Ternan, 3rd Foot; Lieut. Parkinson, 102nd Foot; Assist. Commissary-General O'Connor, and various details—will join the *Tyne* at Queenstown on the 11th inst.

Among the officers who had received the distinction of O.B. for their services in Zululand were two who have served in China: Colonel Richard Harrison, C.B., Royal Engineers, served during the China war of 1860, and was present at the sieges of Sihing and Tientsin, and the capture of the Taku Forts; and Lieut. Col. W. H. Sande, moved the Court to be allowed a commission for managing the estate.

In the course of the hearing it was mentioned by Mr. Hayllar that the out-turn of the estate would be about \$220,000 to \$230,000.

Mr. Justice Francis said he had gone pretty carefully into the case, and he thought the highest possible out-turn was \$160,000 to \$175,000. A mortgage of \$45,000 had to be paid off, and although it was Mr. Sande's own mortgage, the payment of it decreased the outturn of the estate by that amount.

Mr. Ng Choy, who appeared for Mrs. Sande, and moved for an adjournment, had his motion acceded to. The motion was based on the consideration that he had not had time to go thoroughly into the accounts.

Mr. Justice Francis pointed out that he had had all the accounts for months save those including the winding-up of the estate since April. Were there any questions arising on that, it must of necessity be the matter of detail. He also reminded Mr. Ng Choy that he had the permission of the Court to employ an accountant.

The Chief Justice remarked on the fact that delay was now being caused for by the very lady who, as had been heard, not only in this Court, but all through the Colony, complaining bitterly of the delay in this case.

General Grant's grand tour round the world. The festivities will continue for eight days, beginning on the 18th inst.

Mr. John Hollingshead, the Manager of the Safety Theatre, has accepted the like post at the Olympic, where an original comedy in three acts, entitled *She's a Good Man*, written by Messrs. Walker, Desautel, and James Rice, and *Money Mortgage*, is to be brought out. The comedy is incidentally a satire upon spurious philanthropy, but it presents a pathetic story connected with the struggles of an inventor who is defrauded of the fruits of his ingenuity. One scene bears an obvious resemblance to the leading incident in the drama of *Arkwright's Wife*.

The death is announced from Paris of Mr. John Campbell Macenzie, attached to the staff of *Galignani's Messenger* since 1848, and for many years its principal editor.

The Lords of the Admiralty have called for a return of the whole of the officers in the various dockyards who have attained sixty years of age, or who are approaching sixty, with the view of placing them on the retired list. It has long been a matter of complaint that officers have been allowed to remain until they chose to retire, thus stopping promotion.

The *Athenaeum* Lisbon Correspondent writes:—"The international literary Congress has already officially intimated to the Portuguese Government that the preliminaries are arranged for drawing up the programme of the subjects to be discussed at the meeting to be held in Lisbon next spring. According to rumour it appears all that appertains to translations will be largely studied and debated, and that a basis will be fixed for the ratification of a literary convention among the countries interested in the matter."

Mr. Edward Jenkins, M.P., following the example of Dickens, purposes, it is said, appearing on the platform as a reader of his own works, and will shortly afford the public the opportunity of hearing his interpretation of "Gin's Baby."

OUR BOYS AT THE GARRISON THEATRE.

Last night Mr. George Norville's Company gave "Our Boys" at the Garrison Theatre to a large audience. The Company shows most effectively how little it has lost in the secession of Mr. John Jack and Miss Annie Firman. Mr. Brooks as the Buttermilk was excellent; the part was even better done than by the gentleman who filled the role when the Company was here last; and Miss Emily Blain, who took the part of *Mary Melrose*, the poor cousin, was a great and welcome improvement on the somewhat vulgar interpretation of Miss Firman. Miss Blain is artistic, dignified and natural in all her efforts. Miss Minnie Nordt as *Violet Melrose* pleased us very much. She had more to do than in the part in which she appeared on her first performance here; and the character she had to fill suited her very well. The Boys and the other parts were filled by ladies and gentlemen who took them on the two occasions when it was produced here a short time ago, and to write of them would only be to repeat the high praise we then gave them. The "Pink Dominoes," which has caused such a sensation at the Criterion, is to be given at the City Hall to-morrow night, when we hope to see a full house.

SUPREME COURT. IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

(Before the Full Court.)

SANDS v. FORBES.

In this case Mr. T. C. Hayllar, instructed by Messrs. Brereton and Wotton on behalf of Mr. W. H. Forbes, the sole acting executor of the estate of the late G. U. Sande, moved the Court to be allowed a commission for managing the estate.

In the course of the hearing it was mentioned by Mr. Hayllar that the out-turn of the estate would be about \$220,000 to \$230,000.

Mr. Justice Francis said he had gone pretty carefully into the case, and he thought the highest possible out-turn was \$160,000 to \$175,000. A mortgage of \$45,000 had to be paid off, and although it was Mr. Sande's own mortgage, the payment of it decreased the outturn of the estate by that amount.

Mr. Ng Choy, who appeared for Mrs. Sande, and moved for an adjournment, had his motion acceded to. The motion was based on the consideration that he had not had time to go thoroughly into the accounts.

Mr. Justice Francis pointed out that he had had all the accounts for months save those including the winding-up of the estate since April. Were there any questions arising on that, it must of necessity be the matter of detail. He also reminded Mr. Ng Choy that he had the permission of the Court to employ an accountant.

The Chief Justice remarked on the fact that delay was now being caused for by the very lady who, as had been heard, not only in this Court, but all through the Colony, complaining bitterly of the delay in this case.

His Lordship also remarked on the fact that the allowance debited to the estate and to be paid to the executor for one year's work was larger than the salary of any officer of the Government here save only the Governor.

The further hearing of the motion was adjourned till Wednesday next.

CORRESPONDENCE.

RIGHT OR LEFT?

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

23rd January.

SIR,—Passing along Queen's Road to-day in a hired chair, on the right side of the road, my coolies suddenly stopped, the rear one going to the left and the front one going to the right; and then the whole concern—coolies, chair, and self—rolled over on one side, blocking up the way. The hinder coolie had his forehead out by the fall and was bleeding profusely. The only apparent cause of this was the sound of a "trap" coming up behind.

Talking about the accident to a friend immediately afterwards, I remarked that the

chair coolies in Queen's Road evidently do not know which side to keep; and that it would be a charitable act to print a few hundred notices and distribute them among the coolies, telling them to keep to the left. "But," said my friend, "what is the rule?" "Of course," I replied, "the rule on every carriage-road is to keep to the left." "So it is in England; but here it is different." Upon saying which, my friend turned to an Ordinance of the Colony, apparently of recent date, in which it was printed—"Sedan chairs shall keep to the right side of the road." After this I made a point of looking once more at the single lantern which professes to give any light on this subject, and behold, it said "to the left," both in English and Chinese! Which is correct, the ordinance or the lantern? It is a well-known fact that in Chinese streets the rule is always "to the right." The opposite rule is confusing to them; and I venture to suggest that one solitary notice on a glass lantern, which is contradicted by a printed ordinance, is utterly inefficient. Might not the rule of the road be printed along with the number on every chair, in Chinese and English, for the sake of safety to human life?

Yours, &c., UPSET.

THE UNITED STATES MINISTER IN LIMA UPON THE CONDITION OF THE CHINESE IN PERU.

The following is an extract of a Despatch from the U. S. Minister to the Secretary of State (Mr. Gibbs to Mr. Fish), published in the Diplomatic Correspondence of the U. S. for 1877. The letter is dated Legation of the United States, Lima, Peru, November 13, 1876, (and is marked as having been received Dec. 14):—

SIR,—Since the receipt of your despatch I have devoted some attention to the status of the Chinese in this country, having previously visited some of the large sugar-estates and noticed the manner in which they were treated, and also have gathered information from trustworthy persons who testified to their treatment at various places in the Republic.

I think there has been a great change for the better latterly, as I seldom now see articles in the papers of their revolting against the overseers of the plantations, and believe they are treated better in all parts of the country. I account for this in various ways; principally policy on the part of their employers, and partly because the Chinese who have been here such a length of time have acquired a knowledge of their rights and demands them.

Here in Lima, at Callao, and other ports on the coast, there are great numbers of them who have served the time of contract or have in some cases purchased it, and they enjoy all the rights due to any citizen or resident of the Republic, and as far as I can see or judge, are happy and contented. A great many of them are occupied as house-servants, principally as cooks;—in all parts of the city are small eating-houses or cook-shops kept by Chinese, and they are well patronized by the poor people, where they get more and better food for less money than with the natives.

Streets fronting on the large markets and those leading to them are so much filled by Chinese grocers, tailors, shoemakers, bakers, butchers and other tradesmen that, walking around seeing the people, their looks and signs, you could easily imagine that you were in a Chinese town.

As the Chinaman is laborious and industrious, but satisfied with small gains and having no luxurious vices or habits, he is cheaper and gives a better article for less money than shopkeepers of other nationalities.

I suppose that these shops which were originally started with the idea of catching the trade of their fellow-countrymen as they came to the market have gradually attracted the natives, who find it to their benefit to supply their wants from the Chinese. I have noticed during the short time I have been here, about sixteen months, that their shops are increasing fast, and also many handsome stores in the principal streets. They intermingle with the lower class of white, mestizo, and cholos, and by these are looked upon as quite a catch, for they make good husbands, industrious, domestic, and fond of their children.

I often meet children in the streets whose almond-shaped eyes show their Chinese origin. Great numbers have become converts to Catholicism, and they are apparently very fervent in their devotions and attentive to the ceremonies of the Church. In the cemetery I have noticed several niches, in the costly part of the ground, with Chinese inscriptions. They have hired the second theatre of the City, or leased it, for four years, and I believe it is filled nightly. In all, they seem to assimilate themselves to the habits and customs of the country.

I have gathered the following statistics from trustworthy sources, which show the number of Chinese landed in Peru, in 14 years, as coolie laborers, under the old system, now stopped:—

1850.....	1,446
1861.....	3,845
1862.....	1,461
1863.....	3,774
1864.....	6,633
1865.....	8,068
1866.....	6,324
1867.....	5,216
1868.....	3,078
1869.....	4,885
1870.....	11,483
1871.....	10,184
1872.....	13,496
1873.....	7,116
1874.....	2,320

216 86,476
Children..... 216
Total..... 86,692

Some of these have left, gone up and down the coast, to Chili, Ecuador, and Colombia; some to California. The Minister of Foreign Affairs thinks there are now over 60,000 in Peru. This is his idea from the partly-completed census about to be published.

A line of steamers for immigrants direct from China would make a great improvement in the Chinese status here, as by the treaty he would come freely as an immigrant, and not under the former odious system of a colonist slave, which no doubt admitted great abuses at both ends; in China, by man-stealing, kidnapping, and the emptying of the jails, and here in brutal treatment by the contractor of coolie-labor.

CHINESE EVIDENCE.

In the U. S. Court for the Consular district of Shanghai on the 16th inst., before D. H. Bailey, Esq., Consul-General, sitting as Judge; and Mr. Clark Blathen and Mr. T. Bassett, Esq., as associates, in the case of Fan Chong-yu, C. A. Smith, vs. Mr. Wainwright for the plaintiff, Mr. Henderson for the defendant, a discussion arose as to the value of Chinese evidence which is worth reproducing. Mr. Henderson's address is thus reported by the *Mercury*:—

He said—Section 4086 of the Revised Statutes of the United States provides that the jurisdiction of the United States Courts in China shall be exercised according to the laws of the United States, so far as they are suitable, and where deficient or not adapted, the common law shall be applied. Section 868 enacts that no witness shall be excluded from testifying in the U. S. Courts on account of Colour or interest, but in all other respects the laws of the State in which the Court is held shall regulate the competency of witnesses. The laws of the United States being thus deficient in witnesses in China, the common law must govern. By the Common Law, "a witness is incompetent to testify, if he is a Greenleaf, sec. 868, 871." The *at-ist* is excluded because he does not believe in the existence of a God, and it is therefore useless to administer an oath to him calling on God to witness what he says. Lunatics and Infants are excluded because they have not sufficient memory and understanding to tell the truth. Infamous persons are excluded because they are so regardless of the difference between truth and falsehood, and insensible to the restraining force of an oath, as to render it a tremely improbable that they will speak the truth at all. (1 Greenleaf, sec. 372.) The two latter causes operate to render a Chinaman both incredible and incompetent as a witness in a Christian Court, where torture, the principle reliance in Chinese Courts for eliciting truth, is not used, and where the action of an oath is the chief provision of the law for securing the purity and truth of oral evidence, and without which it is thought the purposes of justice are not accomplished. Whatever may be the cause of the general untruthfulness which characterises the Chinese, its existence is a matter of common notoriety; whether it be the ignorance of the Divine declaration that "all liars shall have their part in that lake which burns with fire and brimstone," or whether it be due to the Chinese government system which makes its officers depend on squeezing and extortion for their compensation, thus creating the very necessity for perjury and lying by the people in order to protect themselves and their property; certain it is that no dependence can be placed on a Chinaman's word in matters where foreigners are concerned; indeed, it is thought clever and praiseworthy to lie for the purpose of getting the better of a foreigner. This feeling seems to pervade the entire Chinese race, from the highest mandarin to the lowest coolie. Call John Chinaman a liar and prove him one, and he only smiles with a smile that is "child like and bland," the habit with him is so fixed that it may be said to be instinctive, and so powerful that it is next to impossible for him to leave it out, even where he honestly tries to be truthful. An eminent Christian missionary, who has spent nearly thirty years in China, not long ago said to me, in speaking on this subject, that he did not know a native Christian in all his acquaintance who was free from the habit, and it was a frequent occurrence for them to express the greatest sorrow and contrition at their utter inability to avoid it, such was the strength of the habit.

The governments of Christendom have united in declaring that Chinese Courts are unworthy of their confidence in treaties which are the very foundation of the existence of the courts, chiefly because of the unreliability of their means and instruments of evidence, and it is to be hoped they will adhere to their objections so long as the necessity for some governments and officers to acknowledge the equality of native courts by handing over to them the jurisdiction in suits between Chinese and foreigners where the former are defendants. By section 1117 of the Revised Statutes it is provided that the Minister at Peking shall provide forms of oaths to be administered to witnesses not Christians; and in para. 75 and 76 of the Regulations for Consular Courts it is provided that oaths shall be administered to witnesses not Christian according to their religious belief. But the Chinese witnesses in this case have not been sworn at all,—only told by the Interpreter, who is not authorized to administer an oath, "When you are asked a question you must speak the truth and nothing but the truth."

Next day after dealing with the facts of the case, which arose out of a contract for building a lighthouse, Mr. Henderson again referred to the character of the testimony of the Chinese witnesses, their general incredulity and utter disregard for truth & falsehood. When a question was put to a Chinese witness, he said, you had to wait about five minutes,—during which the interpreter and witness were talking to each other,—before you got an answer, and you could never get a direct answer to any question. The Chinese language had been well called the language of diplomacy, and it worked in harmony with the peculiar characteristics of the Chinese, for to use any word, and then turn round and say, it meant something different from what it was understood to be; they could give three or four meanings to anything they said; and it certainly was the best language for any one who wanted to say anything and then turn round and say he didn't mean that. He held that all the Chinese evidence as it had been heard, was illegal in a Court of the United States. In concluding his argument he contended that the defendant was entitled to judgment against the plaintiff for the damage he had suffered through the negligence and omission of the plaintiff in failing to construct the vessel according to contract.

Mr. Wainwright, in summing up the case for the plaintiff, said at the outset that he would not attempt to vie with his learned friend in denunciation and abuse of the people among whom they lived, and he would not even attempt to abuse the defendant. Abuse was a mark of weakness and not of strength of one's case. It was all very well to denounce the Chinese as thieves and robbers.—

Mr. Henderson—I did not say "thieves and robbers," and I insist on that remark being withdrawn.

Mr. Wainwright—I withdraw the remark.

Mr. Henderson—I said nothing of the kind.

Mr. Wainwright—You spoke of squeezing, which is a name for something like robbery.

Mr. Henderson—I must defend myself for I did not call people thieves and robbers and I insist—

The Court—Mr. Wainwright has withdrawn the remark.

Mr. Wainwright said all his learned friend's speech was taken up with attacks on Chinese witnesses, and he felt bound to refer to it in passing. He did not, however, propose to instruct the Court and associates in their relative duties and functions; and he apprehended that it was not his duty to instruct the official Interpreter what words he was to use; and he took it that the Court would always see that the witnesses were properly sworn or cautioned. They all knew that it was difficult to get a Chinese witness to understand a question, or to give a proper answer, but as to the witnesses in this case he did not see that he strong remarks in regard to untruthfulness were called for; it seemed to him that the Chinese witnesses had given their evidence in a reasonable and straightforward way so far as they could do it. He then proceeded to deal with the case.

HEPWORTH DIXON.

The Indian telegrams tell us of the death of Hepworth Dixon. We take the following notice of his life and works from *Men of the Time*:—

Dixon, William Hepworth, of the Inner Temple, historian and traveller, descended from an old Puritan family, is the son of Abner Dixon, of Holmbyrth and Kirk Burton, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and was born at Manchester, June 30, 1821. Mr. Dixon's first literary effort was a five-act tragedy, which was privately printed. The early volumes of the *Illuminated Magazine*, edited by Douglas Jerrold, contain several poems with his name or initials. At that time he was acting as literary editor of a paper at Cheltenham, which place he quitted for London in 1846, and entered as a student at the Inner Temple. He wrote a series of papers in the *Daily News* on the "Literature of the Lower Orders," which were precursors of Henry Mayhew's inquiries into the condition of the London poor. In the same paper appeared another series of articles, afterwards revised and enlarged in a work entitled "London Prisons." In 1849 he published "John Howard, a Memoir"—a book which passed through three editions in one year. The special object of this work was to place the labours of Howard in their proper relation to the literature and history of the period. The volume has often been reprinted both in London and New York. In 1850 Mr. Dixon was appointed a Deputy Commissioner to the Royal Commission for carrying out the Great Exhibition of 1851, and was successful in organizing one hundred committees out of the three hundred that were established. In 1851 appeared the "Life of William Penn," in which Macaulay's charges against the founder of Pennsylvania were first met and refuted. In 1852 appeared "Robert Blake, Admiral and General at Sea," a volume in the composition of which Mr. Dixon had the advantage of help from Lord Dunsford. "Robert Penn" and "Blake" have gone through several editions in England and in the United States. An enlarged edition of "Penn" appeared in 1873, inscribed to John Bright. During the invasion panic in 1852 Mr. Dixon wrote an anonymous pamphlet, called the "French in England," arguing that if the first Napoleon could not succeed in carrying out his intention, the third Napoleon would not. In that year he made a tour of Europe, visiting Italy and Spain, and travelling through Germany and Hungary as far as Belgrade. On his return he became chief editor of the *Athenaeum* (1853), in which journal he had written on historical subjects for several years, and has necessarily taken part in most of the literary and scientific controversies of the period. He resigned the editorial chair in 1869. An article from his pen on the "Shakespeare Folio Corrector," has been reprinted in a pamphlet by a Boston admirer. In 1868 Mr. Dixon obtained free access for historical students to the state papers of the country, which up to that date had been guarded with extreme jealousy by the various Secretaries of State. In 1861 he first drew public attention to Lord Campbell's statement of the case against Lord Bacon, a subject which he had studied for many years. His papers were enlarged, and have been published in London, Boston, and Leipzig. In France and Germany the book has been equally popular. Mr. Dixon was left Lady Morgan's literary executor, and in conjunction with Miss Jewsbury has published her memoirs. "A Morning at Eden Lodge"—a paper in which Mr. Dixon indicated the great wealth and curiosity of the Eden family papers—indeed Lord Auckland to publish his father's Journal; and a similar paper on the "Treasures of Kimbolton" caused the preparation of the Duke of Manchester's "Court and Society," to which Mr. Dixon contributed the "Memoir of Queen Catharine." In 1864 Mr. Dixon made a long journey through Turkey in Europe, Asia Minor, Palestine, and Egypt, the literary result of which was the publication in the following year, of "The Holy Land," in two volumes. On his return from Syria he assisted in founding the Palestine Exploration Fund, and in conjunction with Dean Stanley and others, conducted these excavations in Jerusalem and elsewhere, which have given so many results to Biblical literature. From the first he has been a member of the Executive Committee. Mr. Dixon spent the summer and autumn of 1866 in travelling through the United States, including a visit to Salt Lake City, the literary result of which was given in the two following years in the form of "New America" and "Spiritual Wives." The former of these two works rapidly passed through eight editions in this country, three in America, and several in France, Russia, Holland, Italy, and Germany. While in America, Mr. Dixon had the rare good fortune to discover and recover the long lost Irish State Papers, a service of great importance to the public, the story of which was told in a remarkable letter of Lord Rosilly, published in the *Times*. Mr. Dixon next directed his footsteps towards the frozen north, and in 1870 gave the results in his work, "Free

Russia," 2 vols.; meantime, however, had appeared the first volume of "Her Majesty's Tower," which has already passed through seven editions. The work has since been completed in 4 volumes. His next work, "The Switzers," appeared in 1872, and was followed by the "History of Two Queens, Catharine of Aragon and Anne Boleyn," 4 vols., 1873-4. Mr. Dixon was appointed a magistrate for Middlesex in 1869. Politics and public life have divided his attention with history and travel. He is constantly addressing meetings on public questions. He is a strong Liberal, but with Conservative views on religion and Church of England. At the general election of 1868 a high class committee brought him forward for Marylebone, but he declined the candidature for reasons which he stated at the time. In 1870 he was elected to the London School Board, of which he has been an active member, having identified his name with the new system of training and drill, and carried a resolution establishing drill in all rate paid schools. In 1872 the Emperor of Germany created Mr. Dixon a Knight of the Order of the Royal Crown. He spent the summer months of 1873 in Spain, and in Sept., 1874, started for a long journey in the Great West, from which he returned at the end of March, 1875. Before setting out on this journey, he commenced a movement in favour of opening the Tower of London to the public—a movement to which Mr. Disraeli at once assented. Mr. Dixon has taken a leading part in establishing Shaftesbury Park and other centres of improved dwellings for the labouring classes. His latest works are "Diana, Lady Lyle," a novel, 8 vols., 1877, and "Raby Grey," a novel, 3 vols., 1878. He is the President of the Tonic Sol Fa Teachers' Association, a member of the Council of the Olympian Association, and a fellow of many learned societies, both home and foreign.

China.

(Herald, Jan. 14.)

A tiger cub, (quite a baby tiger) of promising appearance, arrived from Changchow a few days ago, and has since been hawked round the Foreign Settlement. This interesting little stranger may be purchased, we understand, for the small sum of \$300 (—), if any of our fair readers would like to have a nice "dunk" of a drawing-room pet, now is their opportunity. It is rumour d in native circles that Ting Jih-chang p-pu-ly known as Tin Pu-pai (Jow-nan Pin) but now bearing the rank of *Chet-tai* (over-m-General) is likely to obtain the viceroyalty of this province; and that the present incumbent of that high office in Foochow will be promoted to the more important viceroyalty of the Liang Liang, rendered vacant by the recent decease of Sien 'ao chen. His Excellency Ting Jih-chang is a high favorite in this province amongst all classes except the official,—by whom he is feared as a suspected reformer. Ting's appointment to Foochow would not be unacceptable to foreigners—for whom he has invariably "offered a high regard; but in the opinion of many he somewhat tarnished his reputation for straight-dealing by his recent conduct of the Wu-shih-shan inquiry, and his failure to punish the rowdy literates who were directly implicated in that disastrous anti-foreign demonstration.

It is not often that we have to chronicle a more perfect success than the ball given last evening on board Her Majesty's ship *Leviathan* by the captain and officers of that noble vessel. The good old craft was completely transformed for the occasion, the deck being closed in by a thick awning, or more strictly by several awnings,—a perfect forest of flags overlapping the whole. At the gangway a most artistically arranged nest of flowering plants and shrubs was noticeable, while fountains of banian flowers, and Chinese lanterns swung in graceful lines. Trophies of nightly burnished arms everywhere met the eye, and a chandelier—the framework of which consisted entirely of outcashes and bayonets—was the admired of all admirers. Nor was there any lack of comfort for the inner man,—the gallant hosts fairly killing their guests with the profuse hospitality so characteristic of Nepaul's generous sons.

Quotations.

PLUM	New Pains, cash, 1600
"	Old " " " 550
"	New Bazaar, cash 575
"	Old " " " 555
"	New Maw, credit, 740
"	Allowance " " "
"	Old Maw, credit, 700
"	Allowance " " "

Exchange.

Bank, Wire,	3/8
" Demand,	3/10
" 30 days' sight,	3/10
" 4 months' sight,	3/10 &
Credit, 4 " " " " " "	3/10
Documentary, 4 months' sight, 3/11	
India, Wire,	22 1/2
" demand,	22 1/2
Shanghai, demand,	73
" 80 days' sight,	73 1/2
Gold Leaf, 99 1/2 fine	27
Sovereigns,	6.28

Shares.

Longkong Bank, 61 1/2 prem.	
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$1,425, buyers.	
North China Ins. Co., \$1,400, buyers.	
Yongtze Ins. Co., \$1,200, buyers.	
Yongtze Ins. Co., \$1,200, buyers.	
Chinese Insurance Co., \$300	
H.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$225, sellers.	
China Fire Ins. Co., \$215, sellers.	
H.K. & W. Dock Co., 10 1/2 prem. buyers.	
H.K. & W. S.-boat Co., \$21 prem. sellers.	
Shanghai Steam Navigation, Tls. 10	
Onion Coast S. Nav. Co., Tls. 107	
Hongkong Gas Co., \$75	
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$57, buyers.	
Onion Sugar Refining Co., \$160	
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1874, nominal	
Do. of 1877, do.	

Temperature.

(Taken at Messrs. Toller & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)

HONGKONG, January 23,	
Barometer—9 A.M.	30.376
Do. 1 P.M.	30.284
Do. 4 P.M.	30.284
Thermometer—9 A.M.	58
Do. 1 P.M.	57
Do. 4 P.M.	57
Do. (Wet bulb) 9 A.M.	50
Do. Do. 1 P.M.	52
Do. Do. 4 P.M.	52
Do. Maximum	57
Do. Minimum over night	52

PARIS.

MITSU BISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA VIA KOBE.

THE S. S. SUMIDA MARU, Captain HUSENER, due here on or about the 19th Instant, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 24th Jan., at Day-light.

Cargo received on board and Parcels at the Office up to 6 p.m. of 23rd January. No Bill of Lading signed under \$2 Freight.

All Claims must be settled on board before delivery is taken, otherwise they will not be recognized.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Kobe.....Cabin \$60. Steerage \$15.
" Yokohama.....Do. \$75. Do. \$20.
" Nagasaki.....Do. \$75. Do. \$20.
A Reduction is made on RETURN CABIN Passages.

Cargo and Passengers for Nagasaki will be transhipped to the Shanghai Mail Steamer at Kobe.

For further Particulars, apply at the Company's Office, No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, January 10, 1880. ja24



STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-AMPTON, AND LONDON, VIA BOMBAY;

ALSO,

BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship BOKHARA, Capt. W. D. ANDERSON, will leave this on WEDNESDAY, the 28th Instant, at 11 p.m.

Tea and General Cargo for London will be conveyed via Bombay without transhipment, arriving one week later than by the direct route. Silk and Valuables will be transferred to the Calcutta steamer at Galle.

For further Particulars, apply to A. McIVER, Superintendent. Hongkong, January 15, 1880. ja29

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship CITY OF TOKYO will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th February, at 1 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 2 p.m., the 3rd February. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further Information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 9, PRINCE CENTRAL.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 13, 1880. fed

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. BELGIO will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, February 25th, 1880, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers to Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central and South America, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 24th February. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

A Reduction is made on RETURN PASSAGE TICKETS.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Office addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further Information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, January 17, 1880. fed5

PARIS.

NOTICE. COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANÇAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLE.

PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 4th February, 1880, at Noon, the Company's S. S. IRAQUADY, Commandant GAUVAIN, with MAULS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 3rd February, 1880. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, January 22, 1880. fed

TO LET.

IN GODOWNS, PRINCE CENTRAL, from the 1st February next.

Apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, January 21, 1880. fed2

O BE LET, FURNISHED, from 1st February next—"EXCELSIOR," ROBINSON ROAD. On view by appointment.

EDMUND SHARP, Supreme Court House.

Hongkong, December 29, 1879.

TO LET.

FOUR-STORIED HOUSES in Hollywood Road.

A HOUSE in Lyndhurst Terrace. Apply to E. R. BELLIOS. Hongkong, December 27, 1879.

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS STONE FLOORED GODOWN, Situated upon MARINE LOT 10. Possession from 1st December next.

Also, the Two HOUSES, Nos. 14 and 16, Stanley Street, now in the occupation of the TEMPERANCE HALL. Possession from 1st December.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. Hongkong, November 1, 1879.

TO LET.

ON MARINE LOT NO. 65, FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS.

Apply to MEYER & Co. Hongkong, July 25, 1879.

INSURANCE.

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

INSURANCES against FIRE granted at Current Rates. Considerably Reduced in Premium for LIFE Insurance in China.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 2, 1879. 2ja80

SWISS LLOYD

TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY OF WINTERTEUR.

INSURANCES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 3, 1879. 3ja80

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 205,370

TOTAL CAPITAL and ACCUMULATION, 25th April, 1879.....Tls. 856,370

Directors.

F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
M. W. BOYD, Esq. (Wm. MEYER, Esq., C. LUCAS, Esq. (S. D. WEBB, Esq.)

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI. Messrs RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH. Messrs BARING BROTHERS & Co., Bankers.

FULLARTON HENDERSON, Esq., Agent, 8, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. Subject to a charge of 12% for interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS will be annually distributed among all Contributors of Business in proportion to the Premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, October 1, 1879. 10c80

INSURANCES.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association. Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH, Secretary.

Hongkong, December 9, 1878.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEE.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

of His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF

MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling of which is paid up £ 100,000 " Reserve Fund upwards of £ 120,000 " Annual Income £ 250,000 "

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 15, 1868.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MEICHERS & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore K., and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked C., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section. 1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

Section. 5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Flag.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers									
Amoy	4	c	Drewes	Brit. str.	814	Jan. 23	Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai	To-morrow
Bombay	2	b	Gogins	Brit. str.	740	Jan. 15	15 Kwok Acheong		at daylight
Chin-tung	4	b	Winsor	Chd. str.	835	Jan. 21	C. M. S. N. Co.	Saigon	Saids' Slip
Conquest	4	b	Elphick	Brit. str.	318	Jan. 17	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Hoihow & Halphong	To-day
Diamond	5	b	Cullen	Brit. str.	514	Jan. 23	Russell & Co.	Manila	Tug Flying
Fame	5	b	Stapani	Brit. str.	117	.....	H. K. & W'poo Dock Co.	.....	.....
Fuyee	4	c	Crood	Chl. str.	920	Jan. 22	C. M. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	.....
Kwangtung	5	b	Abbott	Brit. str.	674	Jan. 23	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Coast Ports	27th daylight
Noria	5	b	Love	Brit. str.	606	May 31	11 Kwok Acheong	.....	Cos'tan Dock
Olympia	5	c	Nagel	Ger. str.	783	Jan. 22	Moyor & Co.	Saigon	.....
Paladin	5	c	Parkes	Brit. str.	897	Jan. 10	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Nagasaki	K'loon Dock
Rajanattambhar	2	b	Hopkins	Brit. str.	933	Jan. 24	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok	.....
Sea Gull	8	b	Haydon	Amer. str.	48	Mar. 24	China Traders' Insurance Co.	.....	.....
Sand	5	c	Wong	Fch. str.	2000	Jan. 22	Messageries Maritimes	Shanghai	at daylight
Sunda	5	c	Leaves	Brit. str.	1000	Jan. 11	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama	Mails
Sumida Maru	4	c	Hytenet	Japan. str.	196	Jan. 18	Mitsu Bishi M. S. S. Co.	Yokohama via Kobe	at daylight
Swallow	k	d	Lutheason	Brit. str.	820	Jan. 4	Butterfield & Swire	Saigon	20th daylight
Thales	5	c	Peters	Brit. str.	820	Dec. 26	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	.....	K'loon Dock
Yotung	2	b	McDougall	Brit. str.	286	Jan. 22	Kwok Acheong	Swatow	at daylight
Sailing Vessels									
Alden Bore	4	k	Noyes	Amer. bgo.	842	Dec. 16	Rozario & Co.	Portland	.....
Alice Reed	4	k	Killeran	Amer. bgo.	873	Dec. 6	Vogel & Co.	New York	.....
Bonito	4	c	Wesenberg	Jor. bgo.	524	Dec. 12	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Havre	.....
Brumet	7	c	Dow	Brit. bgo.	375	Jan. 20	order	.....	.....
Bua Caro	2	c	Lange	Siam. bgo.	338	Jan. 20	Chinese	.....	For Sale
Carl	4	c	Thomsen	Ger. bgo.	225	Dec. 20	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	.....	.....
Claro Babuyan	4	c	Polson	rit. bgo.	358	Nov. 29	Vogel & Co.	London	.....
Colon	4	k	Noyes	Amer. bgo.	852	Jan. 20	Rozario & Co.	.....	.....
Duke of Abercorn	8	c	Binnie	Brit. sh.	1049	J.n.	Adams, Bell & Co.	.....	.....
Empire	7	c	McBoling	Ger. 3m. sc.	233	Jan. 20	Captain	.....	.....
Floral Star	4	c	Luckie	Amer. sh.	1131	Dec. 20	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	.....	.....
Froehlich	4	c	Davison	Brit. 3m. sc.	244	Jan. 21	Adams, Bell & Co.	.....	.....
Garibaldi	8	c	Schoer	Ger. bgo.	360	Jan. 14	Chinese	.....	.....
Glanduorwig	7	c	Forbes	Amer. bgo.	670	Dec. 24	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	.....
Goliath	2	c	Jones	Brit. bgo.	1081	Jan. 16	Melchers & Co.	.....	Wanchai Pier
Harmonie	5	k	Dentzu	Siam. bgo.	642	Nov. 25	Wo Yee Hong	Hamburg	.....
Haydn Brown	7	c	Schiphout	Ger. sch.	241	Nov. 26	Vogel & Co.	Taiwan	put back
Hazel Holme	3	k	Havener	Amer. bgo.	865	Dec. 11	Melchers & Co.	.....	.....
Heda	3	c	Millican	Brit. bgo.	405	Jan. 22	Vogel & Co.	Honolulu	.....
Hemite	2	c	Day	Amer. sh.	1629	Jan. 19	order	.....	.....
Highlander	4	k	Counzrau	Swed. bgo.	289	Dec. 20	Eduard Schellhaas & Co.	.....	.....
John Nicholson	7	c	Hutchinson	Amer. sh.	1352	June 19	Vogel & Co.	London	.....
Lady Abernethy	3	c	Amphlett	Brit. sh.	685	Dec. 9	Vogel & Co.	.....	.....
Mabel	8	c	Hutchinson	Brit. bgo.	287	Jan. 13	Chinese	.....	.....
Mary J. Leslie	8	c	Hallett	Amer. bgo.	782	Jan. 16	Captain	.....	.....
Middlesex	7	c	Barking	Brit. bgo.	815	Jan. 13	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	San Francisco	.....
Montara	7	c	Walsh	Brit. sh.	1191	Dec. 12	Russell & Co.	.....	.....
Morning Star	4	c	schneider	Ger. sch.	98	Jan. 17	Siemssen & Co.	.....	.....
Moses B. Tower	2	b	Michaelson	Siam. bgo.	570	Dec. 27	Chinese	.....	.....
Papa	5	c	Hall	Amb. bkline.	337	Nov. 30	Vogel & Co.	New York	.....
Paul Marie	5	k	Bannau	Ger. bgo.	648	Dec. 28	Carlowitz & Co.	Bangkok	Cleared
Prince Frederick	5	k	Gaillard	Fch. bgo.	329	Jan. 23	Carlowitz & Co.	.....	.....
Saml. D. Carleton	4	c	Oague	Brit. sh.	1490	Dec. 29	Vogel & Co.	London	.....
Spartan	7	c	Freeman	Amer. bgo.	884	Nov. 26	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	.....	.....
Sumatra	8	k	Vincent	Amer. sch.	81	Aug. 27	W. H. Ray	.....	.....
Tartar	3	k	Clough	Amer. sh.	1090	Sept. 6	Russell & Co.	.....	.....
Villa do Rivasdavia	4	c	Kaemena	Ger. bgo.	256	Jan. 17	Melchers & Co.	.....	.....
W. A. H. Lamb	3	c	James	Span. bgo.	274	Jan. 18	Brando & Co.	Manila	27th inst.
Winlow	4	k	Dunton	Amer. bgo.	953	Jan. 23	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	.....	.....
Wintlow	4	k	Barker	Brit. bgo.	466	Nov. 28	Vogel & Co.	London	.....
WHANPOA									
Pantaisio	.....	.....	Cooper	Brit. bgo.	693	Dec. 15	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	London	.....
Hermine	.....	.....	Meyer	Ger. bgo.	350	Jan. 21	Eduard Schellhaas & Co.	.....	.....
Hesperia	.....	.....	Johannsen	Ger. str.	1130	Jan. 9	Siemssen & Co.	Tientsin	.....
Roderick Hay	.....	.....	Nicolson	Brit. bgo.	290	Jan. 14	Turner & Co.	Hamburg	.....
Sophie	.....	.....	Bang	Ger. bgo.	209	Jan. 21	Carlowitz & Co.	.....	.....
CANTON									
Chefoo	.....	.....	Williams	Brit. str.	684	Jan. 18	Butterfield & Swire	.....	.....
Poochow	.....	.....	Thomas	Brit. str.	709	Jan. 20	Butterfield & Swire	.....	.....